





# EVENING BULLETIN.

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 9, 1858.

**HEAVY ROBBERY.**—The residence of Mr. Joseph Chamberlin was robbed on Monday evening, between five and seven o'clock, of a number of very valuable articles of jewelry, among them a blue emerald lady's watch and chain, several diamond rings, sets of pearls and gold stone, &c. A more full enumeration and description is given in the advertisement. The jewelry was kept in a bureau in a room of the third story. The front door being kept open in the evening, the thief entered the house without being heard while the family were at tea. The thief evidently went to work very leisurely. He pried the bureau open. From the fact that he passed several rooms in the third story, the doors of which were open, it is inferred that he must have known where the jewelry was kept. Mr. Chamberlin offers a reward of \$100 for its recovery.

**INFORMATION WANTED.**—Mrs. Herringen, a widow, wishes to obtain information of her son, Adolphus Herringen, a lad 10 or 12 years of age, who left the city some time ago with a gentleman named Coke, whose residence is near Elizabethtown. If this notice should come under his observation, or any one who can give any information of his whereabouts, they will confer a lasting favor on a distressed mother by informing her of it through the post-office. Mrs. H. resides on Fourteenth street.

**PANORAMA OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.**—This stupendous work of art, now on exhibition at Odd Fellows' Hall, is said to be one of the best paintings of the kind ever exhibited in this city. The artist, instead of copying from the productions of the imaginative minds of others, conceived the various scenes of this panorama from a literal reading of the New Testament. Let all go and see it, as it may prove a profitable study.

Free exhibition on Thursday afternoon for the children of the Orphan Asylums.

The Chicago fire department is in a peck of trouble. Some of the companies have struck against the appointment of a gentleman to the office of chief engineer. The disaffected had a grand parade on Saturday. After marching about the city, the police dispersed them, and the authorities took possession of their houses and apparatus.

The following resumé of Mormon affairs past and prospective we find in the Washington States:

**THE TWO GOVERNMENTS IN UTAH.**—Gov. Cumming and Brigham Young—Operations of the Same—Young's Message—Plan of the U. S. Military Movements in Utah.—Intelligence from the Utah expedition and from Salt Lake City has arrived—from the latter to December 21st, and the former to the 25th. We have information of the proceedings of Brigham Young's government, and also of the United States Territorial government, under Gov. Cumming.

Brigham Young has been the legal or *de facto* Governor of Utah since his appointment by Mr. Fillmore, in 1850. After his term expired he held over, and having expelled all the United States officers from the Territory, his government has for some time been one of absolute despotism.

His original selection for the office inspired the Mormons, both in this country and abroad, with confidence in the belief that they would be permitted by the United States government to maintain their peculiar institutions; and the Mormon community has accordingly received, since, large accessions to their numbers and strength. Reluctant, of course, to surrender his supremacy, Brigham Young will resort to every means in his power to retain it.

Gov. Cumming having reached the country, proclaimed his authority, and has established the Territorial government at Fort Scott, under the protection of the United States troops, who accompany him as a *posse comitatus*. The United States Territorial court has been opened, and a grand jury assembled. Indictments have been found against all the principal Mormon leaders for high treason.

Brigham Young has, on his part, communicated a message to his Legislature, on the 16th of December, wherein he asserts and maintains, for the inhabitants of his community, "the great constitutional right of the governed to officers of their own election, and local laws of their own enactment." He denounces the military expedition as "a treasonable crusade against the peace and rights of the territory of the United States," and expresses a desire that the United States Government will "reconsider its course and retract its steps."

The Legislative Assembly of Utah re-echo the Governor's sentiments.

We do not find in either of these documents any direct declaration of acceptance or war, nor any reference to measures for carrying it on.

But the Legislature passed an act disorganizing, or rather cutting off, Green River country from the Mormon Territory, on account of the establishment thereon of the United States Territorial Government. The integrity and organization of Brigham Young's empire remain unimpaired, and Gov. Cumming's sway extends only as far as the range of Col. Johnston's rifles.

The United States troops and authorities are all very comfortably quartered at Fort Scott. They have been supplied with salt, and Capt. Marcy is on his march from Santa Fe with ten or fifteen hundred horses and mules, wherewith Col. Johnston will be enabled, some time in the spring, to move to Salt Lake City.

It may be supposed that Capt. Marcy will reach Fort Scott with his animals, &c., by the 1st of May, or some day soon after. Col. Johnston will then march, without delay, to Salt Lake City, a distance of 110 miles, which separates him from the Zion of the Mormons. Orders have been given to send such a force, as an escort, to Capt. Marcy, that the Mormon design of cutting him off will be frustrated.

The Mormons, through their spies, are informed of all his movements, and they may take measures to intercept him when within one or two hundred miles of Fort Scott.

The success of Col. Johnston's expedition hangs upon this supply of means of transportation. Supposing him to be so fortunate as to receive it, he will soon test the disposition and means of the Mormons to resist his entrance into the valley. He will be obliged, as army officers inform us, to pass with the whole train through Echo Canon, a narrow ravine between two steep mountains, where the Mormons lately had a thousand men. This ravine may easily be obstructed with rocks and trees, rolled down from the mountain side; and the road is so narrow that all these obstacles must be removed. Col. Johnston will have to clear out this road. This is his chief difficulty, and it is by no means insuperable. It would be only a week's work.

The riflemen, whom he would send forward through the ravine, would keep the Mormons off to a cautious distance. After making this road, he will have but one or more roads, of from two or three miles each, to make. As to Salt Lake City, it is upon an open plain, and has no natural defenses.

An article in the Paris Constitutionnel asserts that it was the financial system of France which saved the subjects of the Emperor from the effects of the commercial crisis, the violence of which shook the foundation of credit in all other parts of the world. The writer defies all those who, with such a result before their eyes, might still think of relinquishing the prohibitory and protectionist system of France for the principles of free trade. "Free traders," he says, "must from this time put their banner in their pockets as often as they speak of reform."

**THE ISLAND OF CUBA.**—There are sixty seaports in Cuba, and last year there were 3,680 coastwise arrivals and 3,659 clearances. This will give an idea of the trade of this beautiful island, which is not more than half cultivated under the present regime.

To the Editors of the Louisville Bulletin:  
LEWISPORT, Ky., March 5, 1858.

On Wednesday morning, the 3d inst., at half-past four o'clock, a very destructive fire occurred in our village, leaving nearly desolate all their night goods, largely escaping from their beds in their night clothes. The loss is quite heavy for so small a town. There were nine buildings burned in the center of our town. The losses by the fire are as follows: C. Pearce, tavern and store, \$3,000; W. H. Webb, clothing store, not known; W. P. Haywood, dry good store, not known; H. F. Stowers, two storehouses, \$1,000; Schoolfield & Gabbert, storehouse, \$1,000; G. J. Pate, storehouse, \$500; Mrs. Meagard, tavern stand, \$1,500; J. F. Payne, grocery store, \$500; and S. McDaniel, not known; total \$15,000. No lives lost. It is a sad calamity to every community, and will be long remembered by those unfortunate persons that are left destitute, and who will have to commence battling again in this cold, uncharitable world for a subsistence.

You can use the above if you think proper. Many of the above have friends they wish to inform of their sad lot, and the columns of your paper will spread the news far and wide.  
JO. C. PELL.

**TURKISH CONTRASTS.**—Turkey is rich to overflowing; the population meek in all the poverty of indolence. The loveliness of every landscape is broken by the most hideous public misery. The climate is fine, for the air is fresh and soft—the temperature generally moderate. It is bad because it is both cold and wet, foggy and rainy.

The Turk proverbially loves his ease, yet he lives in the most inconvenient manner. He smokes his chibouque or nargilly on sofas without backs; he uses his knees for writing desk, and the floor for a dinner table. He is fond of visiting his friends in state, but has no carriages; his streets are neither named nor numbered. Turks are both clean and dirty. They are always dabbled with water, but they eat with their hands; they heap intolerable garbage before their doors, leave dogs to do the office of scavengers, and allow dead carcasses to putrify beneath the windows of their palaces. They are both quick and slow in business, for they have few formalities; yet they have always a score of opposing interests in everything. They neglect the most important affairs in endeavoring to satisfy everybody on some occasion; and jump at conclusions, with simplicity and good faith almost affecting upon others.

The Turk's wives are so muffled up that they cannot see where they are walking, and they roll about like barrels, from the length of their dresses and the largeness of their shoes. He veils and imprisons, yet allows them to go where they please unaccompanied. Turks are never seen in public with their wives. On the other hand, they appear to consider ladies as nature's choicest handiwork, for they can imagine no present more grateful to the Sultan, on the great festival of the Bairam, than a young maiden. They deny woman any place or influence in society, and, while they refuse them a soul, insist they shall be transported bodily to paradise. In Turkey, a girl seldom brings a portion to her husband; but the husband pays a sum of money to her parents. Turkish women are lively, gossiping, restless; the men are calm, taciturn, and apathetic. A Turk considers it shameful to look at a lady passing him. He never suffers the name of a wife to pass his lips, and would consider it an insult if you asked after her health. Yet he is a polygamist, and has children by his slaves.

The Ottoman is compassionate and cruel. He will leave a legacy to a horse and support an army of beggars; but he would rob a Christian with a great zest, and bastinado his slaves without a qualm. He is at once splendid and mean. Ostentatious in servants, horses, pipe-sticks, and houses; but his servants are ill-dressed, his horses are worthless, his houses are kept in such bad repair that the rain often comes into his drawing room, and pigeons build in the hall of audience of his sultans. He always reminds strangers of the Hungarian noblemen, who have but one spur. Nothing about him is complete. A saddle of cloth of gold will be girt about his steed with an old rope; and while the mouth-piece of his pipe may be worth five hundred pounds, the bowl is not worth a half-penny. He is a democrat, though he lives under a government nominally despotic. He is a democrat, because he can hardly understand a real difference of rank in a country. Most governments are supposed to examine affairs with some view to their settlement; at the Porte they are usually investigated with a view of avoiding it. In other countries promotion is slow, and business managed comparatively quickly. In Turkey, business is conducted slowly, and promotion granted quickly. Elsewhere, thanks are usually returned for a present; in Turkey it is customary to thank the receiver. A guest invited to dinner is also thanked for coming.

In Turkey, the superior rebuffs inferiors; elsewhere the reverse is the fashion. In Europe, we uncover our heads as a mark of respect; in Turkey, people take off their shoes to show deference. A Turk is brief of speech, and seldom exaggerates; but he is amused by interminable stories, and the most improbable freaks of imagination. He suffers evils without complaint, because he says they are written in the book of fate, and he considers them as part of the scheme of Divine Providence. He has a great contempt for ancestry, and concedes to the descendant of a Mohammed no other advantage in life than a green turban. A real Turk cares little for politics; most of the persons mixed up in political affairs in his country being Greek or of Greek descent. He is brave and sensitive; but he never dreams of a duel, nor have the French been able to taint his mind with their ideas on the subject. I can recall no single instance of a Turk who has committed suicide. He will tell you, indeed, that the hour of his death is written, and that he can neither hasten nor retard it. Persons who are fond of theories usually recoil with instinctive prudence from all practical tests, and it never occurs to a theoretical Turk to try the soundness of his doctrine with a razor or a pocket-pistol.

**CHANGING NAMES IN CALIFORNIA.**—Numerous applications have been made to the California Legislature for the change of the names of individuals. In approving one of these bills, Gov. Weller indulged in the following *argumentum ad hominem*: "The executive, I am sure, can spend his time much more profitably than in examining bills passed to gratify the taste or fancy of men and women in regard to names. As the males in this State far exceed in number the females, it is hoped that this portion of our population will not find it necessary to resort to the Legislature or to the courts in order to change their names."

**Traveling on the Plains.**—A recent traveler across the plains says one of the most curious objects that attract attention are the bleached buffalo skulls whitening the way-side. Many are the names and bulletins penciled on them; and by continually reading one begins to learn the biography of those in front, and feel an interest and a companionship in their progress. Perhaps we catch up with another train, we all chat together, names drop out. "Oh!" one answers, "I know your name, I read it on a buffalo head three weeks ago; you're from —, are you not?" Sometimes one reads short camp anecdotes or accidents, such as "Woman shot to-day by her husband taking his gun loaded into the wagon— not expected to recover;" then "Woman shot on Thursday doing well."

**THE WOMEN OF THE REVOLUTION.—A LECTURE.** Matthew Hale Smith delivered the closing lecture of the course at the Lee Avenue Church, Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening. Subject—"The Heroic Women of the Revolutionary History." After some general remarks upon our revolutionary history, the lecturer said he would not detract from anything which had been said of the heroic men of the revolution; but history would not be complete until women took their proper place among the bravest and best in that great struggle. The ravages of war fell not so heavily upon any other class of persons as upon the women. Many of them were from the best families of the old world, nurtured under all the influences of position and wealth; but they knew what would be expected of them in their new home, and were willing to bear their part. These women threw around the struggle of the revolution the charm of home; they waved the banners their husbands or brothers bore.

He mentioned the case of Widow Anderson, who, in her old age and in her poverty, sent her only son to join the army; Margaret Garburn, who, when her husband fell at Fort Scott, took his place at the guns and served during the campaign; Mrs. Hayward, who was ordered by British officers to have her house illuminated, but by her firmness prevented it, declaring it could only be done by walking over her dead body; Elizabeth Danvers, who rose from her bed, as her quick ear heard the first sound from the guns at Bunker Hill, rushing in her night dress to the quarters of some militia men, who were about sitting down to their refreshments, and crying out, "Why on earth don't you march—don't you hear the guns at Charlestown?" He spoke at considerable length upon the character of the mother of Washington, and upon that of Martha Washington. Abigail Adams claimed a share of attention, and he recited humorously the story of her marriage.

Next to the influence of women in the revolution was that of clergymen. Washington had declared in his letters that if the clergymen had not thrown their influence in its favor the cause would have been ruined. If a wife opposed her husband joining the ranks, the clergyman interfered in favor of him going. If a maiden desired to retain her lover at home, the clergyman declared he would not marry them if he did not go, and nobody else would dare do it. It was customary when a company of men were raised, and were about to march against the enemy, to draw up before the house of the "domini" and get his blessing. One of the Boston clergymen prayed after this fashion: "O Lord, if our enemies will fight, let them have fighting enough. If more troops come over, Lord sink them!" And the congregation responded, "Yea, Lord, let them all be sunk."

The lecturer spoke of Catharine Schuyler, who burned over her wheat fields that the grain might not feed the enemies of her country; and of Lucky Knox, wife of Gen. Knox, who left alone her royalist father. Lydia Gates, a young Quaker girl, had saved Washington and his army at White Marsh. Rachel Martin, of South Carolina, had nine children, and several were in the army. He would introduce the name of Mr. Arnold. Married in luxurious splendor, she was not fit to be a poor man's wife; and they had been married but a short time when he fell. She set herself up as a leader in dissipation and fashion; and to her influence and extravagance he owed, in great part, his ruin. With such a wife as Martha Washington, what, he asked, might not have been expected from Benedict Arnold? After a brief and flattering reference to the women of the present day, the lecturer concluded.  
New York Post.

**A SINGULAR PROMISE.**—A gentleman of means, a resident of New Hampshire, recently offered to pay the expense of liberally educating a young man, in case the latter should be able to cover the walls of a certain room with defaced postage stamps. What precise object the gentleman had in view in making such a request does not appear. The promise might have been the result of a caprice, which perhaps the benevolent old gentleman suspected might lead to some amusement; or, possibly, he may have had a motive of a more serious character, and have been desirous of forming an opinion of the industry of the young man, in order to satisfy himself as to whether he was deserving of the favor which he was ready to bestow on him.

Whatever may have been the motive, it matters not so much as that the promise was made in good faith, and that the young man is now engaged in the accomplishment of his task. As about eighty thousand stamps will be required to cover the entire surface of the walls, it will be seen that he has no small work to perform.

Several young ladies of this city, acquainted with the parties, have volunteered their assistance to the young man. One of them has made a collection of three thousand stamps, another has collected about thirteen hundred, and a third about seven hundred, and they do not intend to relinquish their efforts until the required number of stamps is collected.  
Boston Courier.

We have been informed that the requisite number of stamps have been collected.

**A HAPPY REJOINDER.**—While Mr. Collamer was speaking in the Senate on Monday he turned to Senator Benjamin, whose seat is near his, and said:

"I observe that the Senator from Louisiana is making a suggestion; perhaps it is a very important one."

Senator Benjamin promptly rose and very courteously apologized for the interruption, and said: "I did not mean to interrupt the Senator's remarks in the slightest degree. I was merely suggesting to his colleague that his argument might be turned the other way. If he will reflect a moment he will see that we got Louisiana, all slave territory, and they took half of it; and it was not a very unreasonable thing for the South to ask for half of the Mexican acquisitions, that he says were all free."

Mr. Collamer rejoined as follows: "I have no doubt that the gentleman's ingenuity can turn any argument against any man. The suggestion was more loud, perhaps, than was intended; and I did not know that the gentleman was somewhat of a logician. I am glad to hear that he is talking loud after the decision of the judge. The judge told him there was no use of arguing after the decision had been made. He said he was not arguing, he was only *cussing* the decision." [Laughter.]

**A Story for Old Women.**—The Newport Spectator says there is a young man in a town of Vermont who cannot speak to his father. Previous to his birth some difference arose between his mother and her husband, and for a considerable time she refused to speak to him. The difficulty was subsequently healed; the child was born, and in due time began to talk, but when sitting with his father was invariably silent. It continued so till it was five years old, when the father, having exhausted his powers of persuasion, threatened it with punishment for its stubbornness. When the punishment was inflicted, it elicited nothing but sighs and groans, which told too plainly that the little sufferer was vainly endeavoring to speak. All who were present united in the opinion that it was impossible for the child to speak to his father, and time proved their opinion to be correct. At a maturer age its efforts to converse with its parent could only produce bitter sighs and groans.

For one truly well born and well bred, there is no vulgarity except in the mind.

## CHILD FELLOWS' HALL.

**ODD FELLOWS' HALL.** The proprietors of BUTT'S PANORAMA OF THE NEW TESTAMENT tender you all a FREE EXHIBITION on next THURSDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock. You are respectfully invited to come.  
F. BUTT.

## \$100 REWARD.

STOLEN, on Monday night, between 5 and 7 o'clock, from my residence, on Sixth street, between Walnut and Chestnut, various articles of Ladies' Jewelry, consisting of a blue enamel Ladies' Watch, with a star of diamonds set in a spray of diamonds, and a watch attached with a cluster of charms on it; two cluster Diamond Rings, one having the name of a member of my family engraved on the inside of the band, and a watch set of Gold-stone East Kings, Pin, Bracelet, and many other articles of valuable Jewelry.

A reward of \$100 will be paid for the recovery of the above articles, or a proportional reward on any part of them. m3 b13/3 JOSEPH CHAMBERLIN.

LADIES' FINE SILK HEEL GAITERS.—A new supply received and for sale low by  
OWEN & WOOD.

## Family Sewing Machines.



**101 Fourth Street, BETWEEN MARKET AND JEFFERSON, Louisville, Ky.**

WE OFFER TO THE PUBLIC WHEELER & WILSON'S IMPROVED SEWING MACHINE with increased facilities in its merits as the best and most reliable Family Sewing Machine now in use. It sews equally well on the thickest or thinnest fabrics, makes the back-stitch impossible to unravel, with the essential advantage of being alike on both sides, forming no ridge nor chain on the under side, is simple in construction, more speedy in movement, and more durable than any other machine. We give full instruction to enable the purchaser to sew ordinary seams, stitch, hem, fell, quilt, rather, blind, and tuck, all on the same machine, and warrant it for three years. June 2d 1857 A. SUMNER & CO.

**NOTICE.** The undersigned would take this method of returning his thanks to his friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage he has received during the past 10 years. Having resumed business, he may be found, for the present, at the Show-Case Factory, No. 214 Green street, between Third and Fourth, adjoining his old stand, where all orders for PAINTING, GLAZING, &c., will be promptly attended to at prices to suit the times. o3 b13/1 JNO. H. HOWE.

**PICTURES.** 477 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. **HARRIS'S GALLERY** feb 12 d15/1 may 28 b15/1

**MODES DE PARIS. WINTER MILLINERY.** 106 Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson.

The undersigned would call the especial attention of the ladies to the new and elegant stock of

**MILLINERY GOODS,** Such as Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Collars, Dress Caps, &c., which will be sold at prices to suit the times. LADIES' DRESS HATS made to order and all orders faithfully and promptly filled on very reasonable terms. m24 d, b13/1 Mrs. A. JONES, Agent.

**NEW SPRING GOODS.** A Large Arrival at **C. DUVAL & CO.'S, Main st.**

WE are this morning in receipt of a large and superb assortment of rich FANCY GOODS, embracing in part the following: New style Spring Silks; New style embroidered Shawls; Stella Scarfs; Brocade do; Balmoral Skirts, a new article; Organdy Mullins; Chilly De Laines; Spring style of Cloaks and Circulars; Chintz Calicoes; Do side stripe Calicoes; Tawdred and striped Silks; Curtains Chintz, &c.; With a great variety of other goods; all of which we shall offer at unprecedented low prices, and at one price only. m3 j&b C. DUVAL & CO., 337 Main st.

**1858. SPRING. 1858.** **MARTIN & PENTON,** 96 Fourth st.

RESPECTFULLY invite attention to the following new goods, the richest and most varied of the season—

**DRESS SILKS.** Elegant side stripe Silks; Do Flounced do; Bayadere and striped Silks; Plain and checked do. **DRESS GOODS.** Berege Robes, flounced; Do do, side stripes; Do Bayadere, figured; Plain and plaid Berberes; Organdy Laines; Chintzes; Mulls; Swisses; Cavelles; Luxor Plaids; Figured Laines and De Laines. **EMBROIDERIES.** Valenciennes and Thread Lace Sets; Pique, Jaconet, Swiss, and Linnen Sets; Jaconet, Swiss, and Lace Collars; Cambric Edgings, Insertions, and Bands. **ALL A FULL ASSORTMENT.**

All which will be sold at a small advance on Eastern cost. m3 j&b MARTIN & PENTON.

**DRESS HATS.**—We will to-day introduce the LOUISVILLE STYLE, also Eastern styles and Youth's Hats. PRATHER & SMITH, 455 Main st.

**CERIAL LIFE,** from Blackwood's Magazine. The Love Story and Janet's Repentance. By George Elliot. Price 50c. Received by express. F. A. CRUMP, 84 Fourth st.

**NEW SUPPLY.**—100 copies Harpers' Monthly for March by express this day. F. A. CRUMP, 84 Fourth st.

**STATIONERY.**—Cap, Bill Cap, Legal Cap, Letter, Commercial Note and Ladies' Note Papers, various styles and qualities. A large stock just received. F. A. CRUMP, 84 Fourth st.

**ENVELOPS.**—Letter, Note, Legal, Card, and Wedding Envelopes. A nice assortment at low prices. F. A. CRUMP, 84 Fourth st.

**GOLD PENS.**—The best stock in the city. F. A. CRUMP, 84 Fourth st.

**SPRING FASHIONS.** HAYES & CRAIG will introduce two new styles of HATS for Spring and Summer on Saturday next, 6th March. As it is a matter of GREAT IMPORTANCE to the fashionable world, they hope everybody will call without further invitation and pass judgment on them. m3 j&b

**ST. CHARES RESTAURANT,** Fifth street, between Market and Main.

I AM this day in receipt of another large lot of GAME, direct from the prairies, consisting of

**VENISON.** PHEASANTS. QUAILS, and GROUSE. Also, direct from their native element, 5,000 super PRINCE'S BAY OYSTERS, fresh, fat, and juicy; all of which I will prepare and serve up in an unequalled style both in Restaurant and to private families. m4 C. C. RUEFER.

**PORTABLE FORGES.**—For Jewelers, Copper-smiths, Millers, Planers, Rail-Road Builders, and every Mechanic who needs a Smithshop in complete order. Also a general assortment of Mechanics' Tools wholesale and retail by A. McBRIDE, No. 69 Third street, between Market and Main, where everywhere in the Hard ware line may always be obtained at the lowest cash prices. m3 j&b

**CHILDREN'S BEAVERS.**—Some very beautiful and new styles just received this morning per express and for sale low for cash by PRATHER & SMITH, 455 Main st.

**To Country and City Merchants.** PRATHER & SMITH are manufacturing and receiving the largest and most elegant assortment of HATS, CAPS, and STRAW GOODS ever seen in Louisville, to which they invite the special attention of merchants visiting the city. To cash or prompt-paying customers bargain can be had by calling at their establishment, 455 Main street. m3 j&b

**PRATHER & SMITH, 455 Main street.** will on Saturday next, introduce to the public their Louisville SPRING STYLE DRESS HAT for 1858. m3 j&b

**ODD FELLOWS' HALL.**—The attention of the citizens of this place is called to the exhibition of Butt's religious Panorama of the New Testament at the above Hall for one week only, commencing on Monday evening. Tuesday and Wednesday afternoon exhibitions at 3 o'clock for schools and families. Schools in mass 10 cents each. Regular exhibition: Doors open at 7 to 7—commence at 8 to 8. Tickets 25 cents—children 15 cents—servants 15 cents.

**C. DUVAL & CO.'S NEW STOCK.**—This enterprising firm are determined to be unrivaled in presenting to purchasers a well selected stock of carpets and furnishing goods at low prices. They have just opened a new and elegant assortment of carpets of every description. Purchasers should not fail to examine their stock before making a selection. Mr. Duval is one of our oldest merchants.

**TO THE LADIES.**—We would state that G. B. Tabb, corner of Fourth and Market streets, has received a large and varied stock of spring and summer dry goods. He has received all the novelties and new styles, and is now offering a stock of goods that, in point of beauty, elegance, and variety, he feels guaranteed in the assertion that it cannot be surpassed in any of the Western cities. He has received a style of robe, both silk and organdie, that has not been introduced any former season. He has also received an assortment of barege robes, chaillyette, bayadere, queen's cloth, plain jaconet, chintz, brilliantine, kid gloves, lace sets and collars, organdie muslins, plain de laines, and in fact every article, fancy and domestic, that is requisite for a dry goods store. m2 j&b

**1858. NEW PATTERNS. 1858.** **Wall Papers.**

**FIRST ARRIVAL IN THIS MARKET.**

WE have just received 12 cases Wall Papers, new patterns and for the coming season, to which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

**GOOD PAPER HANGING** is an especial with us. All work done to us is warranted to bear the inspection of good judges or no charge for Paper or labor of hanging. Prices for cash to suit the times.

W. F. WOOD, Third street, near Main.

**YANKEE NOTIONS** for April for sale at GUNTER'S BOOKSTORE, 99 Third st.

**THE LOST DAUGHTER.** a novel, by Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, just received and for sale at GUNTER'S BOOKSTORE, 99 Third st.

**ATLANTIC MAGAZINE** for March just received, also the back numbers of the New York Letter, and for sale at GUNTER'S BOOKSTORE, 99 Third st.

**HOOPS! HOOPS!** Cooopers' (last Ladies') Truss Hoops from 31 to 10 inch and all kinds of Coopers' Tools for sale by C. McBRIDE, No. 69 Third st.

**Soft Hats—Spring Styles.** PRATHER & SMITH, 455 Main street, have received a full assortment of Soft Hats for the spring trade, direct from the importer, which they will offer very low for cash. m3 j&b

**DOMESTIC GOODS.**—Just received—Heavy Flannel Drills; Do stripe do; Do Plaid Cottons for Servants; Do Omburgs do; Omburg Cottons; Brown do; Bleached do; With many other goods in the Domestic line, for sale cheap m1 j&b C. DUVAL & CO.

## BASKETS

**FOR SPRING SALES.**

**A LARGE assortment now open—**Traveling Baskets; Reticule Baskets; Work Baskets; Card Baskets; Flower Baskets; Sewing Baskets; School Baskets; Lunch Baskets; Market Baskets; Office Baskets; Fancy Baskets. The trade supplied at low rates. m1 j&b W. W. TALBOT, 98 Fourth st.

## NEW SPRING GOODS FOR 1858

Received this morning by Express by

**C. DUVAL & CO., 537 Main st.**

WE are in receipt, this morning, of a lot of beautiful and reasonable goods, in part as follows: Stella Shawls; Chenille bordered Shawls; Ribbon-bound Mourning Shawls; Broche Scarfs; Superb assortment of black Silks; Check Silks for Children; French Chintz, new spring style; Brilliant, small figure; Mourning Prints; New style English Prints; Alexander's Kid Gloves, all numbers, &c. We invite the special attention of the ladies. We shall offer bargains. C. DUVAL & CO., 537 Main st.

**SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED FOR ALL THE FOREIGN** Reviews at club rates (postage added) by F. A. CRUMP, 84 Fourth st.

## To Country and City Merchants.

Our stock of HATS, CAPS, and STRAW GOODS is large and complete. Call and examine our stock before making your purchases, as we are determined to offer bargains. PRATHER & SMITH, 455 Main st.

**LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS.**—Still few sets left, which we are offering very low for cash. Stone Martin from \$12 up. Rock Martin, &c., from \$5 up. Now is the time to buy cheap. PRATHER & SMITH, 455 Main st.

**SOFT HATS.**—In store and receiving daily Soft Hats for men and boys, which we are selling cheap for cash. PRATHER & SMITH, 455 Main st.

**REVIEWS.**—Blackwood, Edinburgh, and Westminster for January, 1858, can be had at CRUMP'S, 84 Fourth st.

**VELVET, CLOTH, AND PLUSH CAPS** are selling at very low prices by PRATHER & SMITH, 455 Main st.

**DRESS HATS.**—A good assortment ready for our sales this morning. PRATHER & SMITH, 455 Main st.

## SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS

**AT MARTIN & PENTON'S,** 96 Fourth street.

**ELEGANT SILK ROBES;** **ELEGANT SIDE STRIPE ROBES;** **PLAIN COLORED SILKS;** **KID GLOVES of every kind;** **EMBROIDERIES, new styles;** **WHITE ILLUSIONS, all widths;** **MANCHESTER GINGHAMS (700 yards);** **PRESSED FRENCH PLANKS, all colors;** **PLAIN COLORED BRILLIANTS;** **SUPER CHINTZES, French and English;** **BLACK CRAPES, all widths;** **FRENCH LACE VEILS, new styles;** **BLEACHED COTTONS;** **STELLA SHAWLS;** **BOMBAZINES;** **64 DE LAINES;** **PLAIN SILKS;** **CRAPÉ COLLARS AND SETS;** **SHIRT BOSOMS;** **HOOP SKIRTS;** And in receipt daily of many other desirable things. m3 j&b MARTIN & PENTON, 96 Fourth



# TRUNKS! TRUNKS! AT COST!

## J. H. M'CLEARY,

### At the National Trunk Emporium,

Corner Main and Fourth sts., Louisville, Ky.

OFFERS HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF

#### Sole-leather, Iron-end, and Dress Trunks, Bonnet Boxes, Valises, Carpet Bags, &c.,

### AT PRIME COST FOR CASH ONLY.

Remember, at the  
National Trunk Emporium,  
CORNER FOURTH AND MAIN STREETS.

may 26 d&w&dbly

### LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES.

EDWARD DIETZMANN,  
Ladies' Boot and Shoe Man-  
ufacturer, has removed to  
the west side of Fourth  
STREET, between Market and Jefferson, one door from  
Market, where he will always be ready to give complete  
satisfaction to customers and punctual attention to all or-  
ders.

fit j&dbm

### Music Teaching.

The undersigned would respectfully in-  
form the citizens of Louisville that he is  
prepared to give lessons in Music on the  
Piano and to teach Vocal Music. Those  
who are in want of a thorough and faithful teacher will  
please apply at either of the music stores or at his resi-  
dence, 439 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth  
streets.

JULIUS BOEHNING.

### New Coal Office.

FOR the convenience of persons residing in the lower  
part of the city, we have opened an office for the sale  
of Coal at the  
Corner of Main and Ninth streets,  
where the BEST PITTSBURGH COAL can always be had  
on short notice at as low a price as can be purchased any-  
where in the city. W. & H. CRITTENDEN.  
N. B. Our office on Third street, opposite the Post-office  
will, as usual, continue open for the sale of the best  
the lowest prices.

### VOGT & KLINK,

MANUFACTURERS OF JEWELRY AND  
WATCHES. Dealers in Watches, Clocks,  
and fine Jewelry, at Eastern Prices, No.  
72 Third street, near Market, Louisville,  
Kentucky.

Great care taken in setting Diamonds in all descrip-  
tions of Jewelry, and done with dispatch.  
N. B.—Watches and Jewelry repaired in a very superior  
manner.

### REMOVAL.

We have removed our FINISHING and  
PIANO WARE-ROOMS to the corner of  
Main and Sixth streets, Reynolds's new  
block.

Entrance on Main street, also on Sixth, in rear of  
block.

Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets.  
Jan 14 w4 PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

### PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.

Having increased our facilities, we are  
now enabled to turn out from ten to twelve  
Pianos per week. We would respectfully  
inform our wholesale and retail pur-  
chasers that we hope for the future to be able to supply the  
increased demand for our instruments.

As regards the merits of our Pianos we would respectfully  
refer to the fact, for the last five years, we have re-  
ceived the highest awards when placed in competition  
with the Premium Pianos of New York and Boston.

Finishing and Piano Ware-room corner of Main and  
Sixth streets.

Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets.  
Jan 14 w4 PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

### New and Valuable.

THE NEW AMERICAN ENCYCLOPEDIA: A Dictionary  
of General Knowledge. In fifteen large octavo  
volumes, 750 pages, double columns. Price in cloth, \$3.  
Library style, \$5.50; morocco, \$10.00. All who want this valuable work will please call at 84  
Fourth street. First volume now ready.

F. A. CRUMP,  
Agent for Publishers.

### Wit and Humor.

BURTON'S CYCLOPEDIA OF WIT AND HUMOR.  
21 parts now ready can be had at 84 Fourth street.  
Price 25c. F. A. CRUMP.

### Harpers' Magazine.

THIS price of monthly for May now has  
been reduced to \$1. F. A. CRUMP, 84 Fourth st.

### LADIES' FURS—A few sets still left, which we are willing to sell at great sacrifices.

PRATHER & SMITH,  
455 Main st.

### GENTS', YOUTHS', AND BOYS' CAPS of every description at reduced prices for cash. We have marked down our dearest stock of the above goods at prices to suit the times.

PRATHER & SMITH, 455 Main st.

### SOFT HATS AT REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH.

We are selling a beautiful and good Soft Hat, low and  
high crown, at \$1.50.

PRATHER & SMITH, 455 Main st.

### CALL AT PRATHER & SMITH'S, 455 Main street, and buy one of their \$2.50, \$3.00, or \$4.00 Silk Hats, warranted to give satisfaction.

PRATHER & SMITH, 455 Main st.

### March and January.

GOFF'S Lady's Book for Ma and also for January  
can now be had at  
CRUMP'S,  
84 Fourth street.

### New and Valuable Books.

ENGLISH Hearts and English Hands, or the Railway  
and the Trenches, by the author of the Memorials of  
Capt. Hedley Vicars. 75c.  
The Prince of the House of David. \$1.25.  
Northern Travel, by Bayard Taylor. \$1.25.  
Bertha and her Baptism. 50c.  
Life of Aaron Burr, by J. Patton. \$1.25.  
The Bow in the Cloud, by Rev. J. R. Macduff. 40c.  
A Commentary on the Psalms, by A. Thuluck, D. D.  
\$1.25.  
Poems, by Elizabeth Barrett Browning. 3 vols. \$2.25.  
Christ a Friend, by N. Adams, D. D. \$1.  
The Friends of Christ, by same. \$1.  
Monod's Farewell. 50c.  
Dancing, its Influence, by Mrs. F. E. Garnet. 50c.  
Just received and for sale  
F. A. CRUMP,  
Third st., near Market.

### Braithwaite's Retrospect

OF Practical Medicine and Surgery. Part the 36th.  
Price \$1. For sale by  
F. A. CRUMP,  
84 Fourth st.

### RICHARDSON'S CELEBRATED Family Linens,

All Numbers, Medium and Heavy—An Original Case Im-  
ported directly from the Manufacturer in Belfast,  
Ireland, by  
C. DUVALL & CO.,  
MAIN STREET.

We are in receipt this morning of an original case of this  
celebrated mark of Family Linens, embracing all the  
numbers of medium and extra stout fabric. These goods  
are manufactured expressly for our sales, and each piece  
has our stamp upon it. We warrant the Linens free from  
every mixture of starch or other ingredients calculated to  
injure them in the wash. We offer these goods at the low-  
est price, and as low as they can be found in this country,  
East or West.

C. DUVALL & CO.,  
537 Main street.

### New Books.

NORTHERN TRAVEL—Sweden and Winter Pictures  
of Sweden, Denmark, and Lapland, by Bayard Tay-  
lor. \$1.25.  
Dancing, Religion, and Revelry; or, Dancing Specta-  
cles Considered, by Mrs. F. E. Garnet. 50 cents.  
Theodosia, or the Heroine of Faith. A new edition of  
this popular book enlarged and beautifully illustrated. \$1.  
Central Africa—Adventures and Missionary Labors in  
Several Countries in the Interior of Africa from 1848 to  
1856. By Rev. T. J. Bowen. \$1.  
For sale by  
F. A. CRUMP,  
84 Fourth street.

### Graham for March.

THIS popular monthly for March is received by  
CRUMP, 84 Fourth st.

### LEBON TON.

THIS beautiful book of fashions for February is just  
received.

F. A. CRUMP, 84 Fourth st.

### CARPETS, FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS, & C.

#### C. DUVALL & CO.,

No. 537 Main street.

HAVE NOW IN STORE A GOOD ASSORTMENT  
of all grades of Carpets, comprising the best pat-  
terns of—  
Rich Velvet Tapestry Carpets;  
Rich Velvet Brussels Tapestry Carpets;  
English and American Brussels do;  
Imperial 2-ply and 3-ply do;  
Fine Ingrain do;  
Axminster, Chenille, and Tufted Rugs.

FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS  
from 3 to 24 feet wide. Just received several sheets of beau-  
tiful designs, which we are ready to suit purchasers.

RICH CERTAIN GOODS,  
embracing every variety of material, with Trimmings to  
match, &c.

Strangers visiting the city who contemplate furnish-  
ing their homes with any of the above goods will find in our  
house a large and well-assorted stock of every article de-  
sirable to comfort and elegance, which we offer at the low-  
est prices.

C. DUVALL & CO.,  
537 Main st., opposite Bank of Ky.

### LADIES' MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S Gum Overshoes, Sandals, &c.

OWEN & WOOD,  
485 Market st.

### VALENTINES.

NOW is the time and 84 Fourth street the place to buy  
rich and beautiful Valentines at unusually low prices.

F. A. CRUMP.

### COMIC VALENTINES

TO suit all tastes and professions. We have a large  
stock from which you can make selections.

F. A. CRUMP, 84 Fourth street.

### BOYS' AND YOUTH'S CALF AND KIP BOOTS, pump sole, a No. 1 article, just received and for sale at

OWEN & WOOD'S,  
485 Market st.

### New Books at A. Davidson's Store.

LUCY Howard's Journal, by Mrs. Sigourney. 75c.  
Debt and Credit, a Novel. \$1.  
White Lies, a Novel by Clara Leade. \$1.25.  
The Greyson Letters, edited by Henry Rogers. \$1.25.  
Essays on Biography and Criticism, by Peter Bayne. \$1.25.  
The Plant Hunters, or adventures among the Himalaya  
Mountains, by Capt. Mayne Reid. Illustrated. 75c.  
Get Money, by Mrs. L. C. Tutthill. 65c.  
History of Peter the Great, Czar of Russia. 75c.  
Marcus, or the Boy-Tamer. 65c.  
Knowledge of God, by Dr. Breckinridge. \$2. Fresh  
supply.

A. DAVIDSON,  
Third street, near Market.

### FRENCH MOLESKIN HATS of the latest Pa- risian mode are now to be had of

HAYES & CRAIG.

### THAT PLAIN NEAT CASSIMERE HAT, which looks so well in all kinds of weather, and is so light, comfortable, and dresy that the wearer is always in a good humor with himself and every- body, is only to be had at the manufacturers'

HAYES & CRAIG.

### THAT FOUR-DOLLAR SILK HAT at HAYES & CRAIG'S is superior to anything of the kind found in the East or elsewhere.

HAYES & CRAIG.

### Knickerbocker.

THIS History of Monthlies for January and February is  
just received at 84 Fourth street.

F. A. CRUMP.

### MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTH AND PLUSH CAPS at reduced prices at

HAYES & CRAIG'S.

### ONE SET OF RUSSIAN SABLE AND several of Stone Martin still on hand and for sale at two-thirds of their real value. But as these goods are on consignment we will return them to New York if not disposed of soon.

HAYES & CRAIG.

### A THREE-DOLLAR SILK HAT, very neat and gentle, will be found at

HAYES & CRAIG'S.

### A New Book for the Million.

Reason Why: A careful collection of many hun-  
dreds of Reasons why things which, though generally  
believed, are imperfectly understood; by the author of  
"Inquire Within." \$1.  
The History of the United States of America, as traced  
in the Writings of Alexander Hamilton, &c., by John C.  
Hamilton. \$2.50.  
A new supply of Nothing to Eat and Nothing to Say.  
Price 50c. each. By the author of the Dead Se-  
cret.  
Hide and Seek, a Novel, by the author of the Dead Se-  
cret.  
For sale by  
F. A. CRUMP,  
84 Fourth st.

### MOURNING GOODS.

LUPIN'S superior Bombazine;  
Do do Muslin de Laine;  
Super qualities of Canton Cloth;  
Do do of Luster and Alpaca;  
Fine English Prints, lead and black and solid;  
Black and white Crapes, Collars and Sleeves;  
Black Silk Gowns and Hosiery;  
Love and Crapes Vests;  
Black and white English and Italian Crapes;  
Super black Chilly and Merinoes;  
Black Gingham and DeBerges;  
Black Bordered Handkerchiefs, &c.;  
All of which we are offering upon the most reasonable terms

MARTIN & PENTON,  
96 Fourth st.

### Domestics.

HEAVY NEGRO DRILLS;  
PLAID COTTONS;  
HEAVY BROWN COTTONS;  
SUPER BLEACHED COTTONS;  
IRISH LINENS;  
WHITE GOODS;  
TICKING AND CHECKS.

A full supply just received and for sale low at  
MARTIN & PENTON'S,  
96 Fourth st.

### BLEACHED COTTONS—2 cases in good qualities just received by

C. DUVALL & CO.

### PLAID COTTON— 2 cases plaid Cottons; 2 bales heavy Plantation Cottons; just received by C. DUVALL & CO.

### ALEXANDER'S KID GLOVES received this morning by

C. DUVALL & CO.,  
537 Main st., opposite the Bank of Kentucky.

### LATEST NEWS.

#### THERMOMETER.

6 P. M.	12 M.	6 A. M.	12 M.
32	29	24	37

#### TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

##### DEPARTURE OF RAILROAD TRAINS.

Lexington and Frankfort—7:25 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.  
Lexington and Way Places—1 P. M.  
St. Louis and Chicago via New Albany R. R.—12 M.  
nd 9 P. M.  
To the East, Chicago, and St. Louis via Indianapolis  
at 7 A. M.  
St. Louis and Cincinnati Express—at 9 P. M.  
Nashville and Lebanon—8 A. M. and 3 P. M.—at 5 o'clock A.  
M. takes connects with daily stage for Nashville, Mammoth  
Cave, Bowling Green, Russellville, Hopkinsville, Elletts-  
ville, Clarksville, Gallatin, Glasgow, and Bardonia, and every  
other day with stages for Springfield, Columbia, Green-  
burg, and Grayson Springs.  
Portland—Every 10 minutes.

##### STAGEBOATS—REGULAR PACKETS.

Cincinnati—Daily at 12 M.  
St. Louis—Irregular.  
Tennessee, Cumberland, and Green Rivers—Irregular.  
Mississippi and New Orleans—Irregular, but  
generally every day.

##### DEPARTURE OF STAGES.

Danville and Harrodsburg—Every day at 4 A. M. (Sun-  
days excepted).  
Bloomfield—Every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at  
9 A. M.  
Keyville—Every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday  
at 8 A. M.  
Shelbyville—Accommodations every day at 9 A. M. (Sun-  
days excepted).

The Kansas news which the telegraph gives is  
no doubt exaggerated and intended for effect in  
Washington. The letter of the Republican was  
doubtless written by H. Clay Pate. We have no  
faith in it.

POLICE PROCEEDINGS.—Tuesday, March 9.—Mar-  
tin Lewis, drunk and indecent exposure of person.  
Bail in \$300 for six months. Workhouse.

Andrew Sears, stabbing Alex. Holliday. Con-  
tinued.

John Howe, assault on Andrew Sears. Bail in  
\$200 to answer a misdemeanor.

Edmund Bobb, drunk and disorderly conduct.  
Bail in \$300 for six months. Workhouse.

Elisha Applegate, drunk and disorderly conduct.  
Bail \$300 for six months. Workhouse.

A grand jury was sworn in.

Alexander Holliday, who was wounded by An-  
drew Sears in an affray on the Portland wharf, on  
Monday afternoon, is still in a precarious condition,  
though his condition was somewhat improved.

The case of Sears was called in the city court this  
morning, but continued until the result of Holliday's  
wounds can be determined on.

Chief Kirkpatrick, who has been absent about  
two weeks attending the trial of the negro thief  
Ed. Williams, at Memphis, returned on the T. C.  
Twitchel.

Michael Ryan was arrested this morning on a  
felony warrant. He had knocked down Arthur  
Campbell on the mudboat and threatened to kill  
him.

Staking of the Steamer C. Bealer.—The St. Louis  
Republican has the following particulars of this dis-  
aster:

The steamer C. Bealer, bound from Cincinnati to  
this port, sunk about a quarter of a mile above the  
head of Carroll's Island, near the wreck of the Al-  
legany, yesterday morning, taking water slowly.  
In an hour and a quarter the boat went down in 8  
feet water. The water was running over her main  
deck, and the boat was lying perfectly easy and  
straight. The captain came up to St. Louis for the  
purpose of engaging a submarine to go down to his  
assistance. The Bealer had very few passengers,  
having been detained at Cairo some time by the ice.  
When she sunk she careened over, and four hundred  
empty barrels on her roof rolled off into the river.  
She lost no other freight, but a great portion of her  
cargo will be badly damaged. Her cargo is a very  
valuable one, consisting of dry goods, iron cooper-  
age, &c. She took on at Cairo a considerable amount  
of the Falls City's and Planet's New Orleans freight,  
which those boats stored before returning to New  
Orleans, among which were five hundred sacks of  
coffee.

The C. Bealer was valued at \$18,000, and had  
lately been repaired and fitted up at considerable  
expense. She was owned in Cincinnati, and there  
insured for \$6,000 in the City Insurance Company,  
which insurance had been effected just before her  
departure on her present trip. The steamer Equi-  
nox was alongside taking off her deck load and a  
few passengers. The C. Bealer can be raised, it is  
thought, without much difficulty.

The Submarine No. 12, which had just arrived  
here from New Albany, went down to the assistance  
of the Bealer last evening.

The Mississippi was closed with ice at Le Claire,  
fourteen miles above Rock Island, on Friday last,  
and buggies were driving across. There was a rise  
of eighteen inches at Rock Island on Friday, and a  
swell of ten inches at Quincy on the same day.

The Southern.—This splendid steamer arrived  
this morning, and we thank her attentive clerks,  
Messrs. Archer and Smith, for the customary favors.  
The Southern will return to Memphis this evening.

The John Raine.—From the following it will be  
seen that the new steamer John Raine has proved  
herself everything that is claimed for her:

To the Editors of the Louisville Bulletin:

CAIRO, March 6, 1858.

Inclosed herewith I send you a statement of the  
freight now on board the steamer John Raine, from  
which you will perceive that she bears up under her  
burden very handsomely. Full 300 tons of this was  
shipped from Newburg, Ind., and the balance from  
Evansville, save about 60 tons received at Louis-  
ville and New Albany.

Every one is well pleased with the boat, and I  
have no doubt she will earn for herself an enviable  
reputation. Yours,

CHARLES R. GRIFFITH.

Manifest of Freight on the John Raine.

151 bushels cotton, 216 sacks pork in salt, 4299 sacks corn,  
80 do oats, 107 bbls whisky, 233 lbs lard, 106 bbls do,  
571 kegs do, 5100 pieces bulk meat; 700 bbls flour, 565 do pork,  
34 do eggs, 92 lbs hams, 100 pieces bagging, 20 bbls oil, 10  
bales mules, 175 pigs and 1 mule. In all estimated at about  
1,000 tons.

MEMORANDA.—Steamer Southern left Memphis on  
Friday at 6 o'clock P. M. Met Ohio Belle at Hall's point;  
Memphis at 10; John Raine at Wolf Island; Alvin Ad-  
ams at Cairo; passed Landis at Stewart's island; met David  
White at Golconda; James Montgomery at Diamond is-  
land; Chancellors at Salt river.

RECEIPTS.

Per Southern from Memphis—438 dry hides, White; 20  
bbls green do, same; 68 dry hides, 1 bell and frame, 3 bbls  
skins, drs, owners.

Per John Raine from Evansville—20 bbls tobacco, Spratt  
& Harper; 1 do do, Ronald & Brent; 100 bbls sheeting, H  
Newcomb; 6 bbls beans, Deaher; drs, order.

### Commercial Insurance Company.

LOUISVILLE, JULY 3, 1856.

Authorized Capital.....\$300,000  
Paid in and secured.....\$150,000

This Company is completely  
organized and ready to engage in  
a General Insurance business on  
Property against Fire and on  
Merchandise on the oceans, rivers, and inland routes, also  
on steamboat or vessel hulls.

Thomas Quigley, Jacob Keller,  
Thos. H. Hunt, John Morris,  
E. A. Gardner, Warren Mitchell,  
THOS. J. MARTIN, President,  
P. B. Atwood, Secretary.

### LADIES' AND MEN'S GUM SANDELS and OVER-SHOES for sale at

OWEN & WOOD'S.

### BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported for the Evening Bulletin.

#### XXXVTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

Tuesday's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, March 9.

Senate.—Mr. Mason moved a further considera-  
tion of the bill for the relief of Commodore Jones.  
House.—Resumed the consideration of Mr. Qui-  
man's volunteer bill.

Mr. Faulkner was opposed to sending volunteers  
to Utah, and he believed if placed at the disposal  
of the Executive he wouldn't find occasion to use  
them. He thought the proposition for the employ-  
ment of volunteers was dictated by outside pressure  
rather than by convictions of sound military policy.  
He contended that the employment of volunteers  
would be appealing to the passions of the country  
and setting a precedent of carrying death and desola-  
tion among our own citizens and profligate of a most  
disastrous future consequence. The war in Utah  
was a war against people on account of religion.  
Whoever engaged in such a war, whether as volun-  
teer or regular, would be guilty of murder. The  
Executive has plainly said he don't want volunteers.

Pending the question, the House went into com-  
mittee on the diplomatic appropriation bill.

St. Louis, March 9, M.

The Republican learns that an attempt had been  
made to abduct the judges of the election at Dela-  
ware Crossings to prevent them from giving evi-  
dence before Denver, as requested by Calhoun.  
Isaac Munde, one of the judges, was shot in the  
head and killed. The clerks of Shawnee precinct  
were preparing a certificate, under oath, stating  
that they gave the testimony they did, before the  
investigating committee, under threats of death.  
A letter from Fort Scott says that place has been  
taken by a company of Lane's men, who were rob-  
bing stores and stealing horses. No lives lost.

CLEVELAND, March 9.

A fire in Elyra last night destroyed eight build-  
ings. Damage ten thousand; insured for six thou-  
sand.

ALBANY, March 8.

An Abolition Convention was held here to-day.  
Rev. Samuel J. May presided. Resolutions advocat-  
ing to the total abolition of slavery and condemning  
all other political parties were introduced. The  
members of the convention were equally divided  
between males and females, whites and blacks.  
Wendell Phillips spoke during the afternoon and  
evening.

### THE WEATHER.

TUESDAY, March 9.

Philadelphia, M.—Wind west by south; mercury  
29; barometer 29.18.

Baltimore—Clear and beautiful; mercury 34.

Quebec—Clear; upper town 12, lower town 18.

Montreal—Cloudy and mild; looks like snow; mer-  
cury 18.

Albany—Clear; wind w.; mercury 20.

Portland—Hazy; snowing slightly; wind north;  
mercury 20.

Calgary—Snowing hard; wind n. e.; mercury 20.

Nashville—Clear and cloudy alternately; mer-  
cury 42.

St. Louis, March 9.

River stationary with good stage water to Cairo.  
Nothing new from upper streams.

PITTSBURGH, March 9, M.

River unchanged. Weather cloudy.

CINCINNATI, March 9, M.

River fallen 12 inches in the last 24 hours. The  
weather is clear. Mercury 31.

CINCINNATI, March 9, M.

Flour, whisky, and provisions unchanged. Sugar 6½@  
7½. Molasses 35c and firm.

NEW YORK, March 9, M.

Flour quiet; sales 6,500 bush at \$5 25@5 30 for State—a  
decline of 5c. Wheat—declining tendency; 2,500 bushels  
sold at \$1 25@1 45 for Southern white. Corn unsettled;  
22,000 bushels sold at 67¢@68 for white, and 70¢@71 for yel-  
low. Chicago beef steady at \$12@13 50. Mess pork 10c  
lower at \$16 80@16 90. Lard firm. Whisky dull at 22¢.  
Stocks dull and lower. Chicago and Rock Island 84½;  
Cumberland 21½; Illinois Central 95½; bonds 95; Lacrosse  
10½; Michigan Southern 28½; New York Central 91½;  
Pennsylvania Coal 75; Reading 60½; Milwaukee 38; Mis-  
souri 64½; Galena and Chicago 92; Michigan Central 74;  
Erie 31½; Cleveland and Toledo 54; Cleveland and Pitts-  
burg 15; Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati 97½; Ten-  
nessee 68 99½; sterling exchange 109, with moderate busi-  
ness.

BALTIMORE, March 9, M.

Flour firm. Wheat steady at \$1 14@1 20 for white. Corn  
also firm. White 50¢@60 and yellow 60¢@61c. Whisky dull  
at 21c. Provisions firm; bulk meat 6½¢@7c for shoulders  
and 8¢@8½c for sides; bacon—7½c for shoulders and 9½c  
for sides; mess pork \$16 75; lard firm.

NEW YORK, March 6.

Mr. Devlin's clerks took possession of the Street  
Commissioner's office this evening. Mayor Tieman,  
in person, cleared both sets of clerks, closed the  
door, and put the key in his pocket. No disturbance  
took place.

The general term of the Supreme Court to-day  
decided in favor of the claim of Charles Devlin to the  
Street Commissionership, and against that of  
Daniel D. Conover. Mr. Devlin is the appointee of  
Mayor Wood, and his opponent of Governor King.  
The case will doubtless be carried to the Court of  
Appeals.

The next attempt to lay the telegraph cable, ac-  
cording to the Post, will commence in mid ocean.

A meeting of the officers of the New York city  
banks was held at the clearing house, yesterday,  
to consider the question of discontinuing the practice  
of allowing interest on current deposits. Forty of  
the banks have agreed to the discontinuance, and the  
meeting agreed to give the remaining six till  
the 15th inst. to make up their minds.

### FURTHER BY THE EUROPA.

England.—On the 17th, a bill to abolish church  
rates passed the Commons, 213 to 160. The result  
was against the government.

On the 18th, Lord Panmure stated that recruiting  
was going on at the rate of 8,000 per month, and  
that the estimates included the embodiment of 10,  
000 militia.

In the Commons, after the renewal of the debate  
to bring in the Indian bill, a division took place and  
leave was given by 318 to 173.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, the Duke of  
Cambridge announced the receipt of a dispatch from  
Colonel Campbell, exonerating Gen. Windham from  
all blame in regard to the defeat at Cawnpore, and  
lauding the General.

Lord Granville said that the policy of the govern-  
ment in India would be a lenient one.

It is said that Sardinia and Belgium will both  
succumb to the French. Switzerland has also  
making concessions.

Marshal Pelissier was expected to be appointed  
Governor of Paris, a post which existed under the  
first Empire.

The Duke de Monticello, formerly an Orleanist,  
had been appointed Ambassador to Russia.

It is said that a determined crusade is to be car-  
ried on by the Prefects of Departments against all  
persons entertaining republican opinions. No per-  
son hereafter is to land in France without a pass-  
port.

There is a rumor of an intended meeting between  
the Emperors of France and Austria early in the  
spring.

The U. S. corvette Constellation had left Alex-  
andria for Messina. It was thought she would first  
go to the coast of Syria to give the support of her  
presence to the American Consul General in investi-  
gating the outrage upon the family of an American  
missionary at Joppa, accounts of which have  
been published.

A letter from Turin states that Capt. Dunham,  
of the bark Adriatic, had sold his vessel to the Rus-  
sian government, or to a Russian firm, and was on  
his way to England.

In the recent engagement of Sir James Outram  
with the rebels their leader was taken prisoner.

The Bhawal contingent at Isapore was disarmed  
by General Rose and 150 of the mutineers tried and  
shot.

The Governor General is said to be making his  
way to the Provinces. Strong forces were marching

on Sangor and Rajhootana.

The India papers state that the country all over  
was being tranquilized by degrees, but that a vast  
amount of work had still to be performed.

The Lucknow heroines had arrived at Calcutta  
and were received with great enthusiasm and a  
salute from the Fort.

### SCRATCHES IN HORSES—A CERTAIN CURE.

Over five hundred farmers in the State of Kentucky  
have tried Porter's Oriental Life Liniment for the  
cure of scratches or mud fever in their horses' feet.  
The Liniment has effected a perfect cure in  
any case where it was used according to directions.  
If your horses have the scratches use the most cer-  
tain, safe, and reliable remedy known as the Ori-  
ental Life Liniment, which can be had of every  
druggist and country store keeper, at twenty-five  
cents, fifty cents, and one dollar per bottle, accord-  
ing to size.

19 d&w

### A GREAT MEDICINE FOR FEMALES.

Hundreds of  
stimulants have been invented and sold purporting  
to be specific in the various diseases of women, re-  
sulting from the delicate frame of woman render  
her subject. The result of all these stimulants has  
been to impart momentary activity to the nervous  
system, and false vigor to the muscles; but this re-  
sult has been succeeded by a depression and prostra-  
tion greater than before; and the repeated at-  
tempts of invalids to build themselves up by these  
false remedies have finally ended in destroying what  
little vital organization they had left. But in using  
"Bohaves's Holland Bitters" you will find no such  
disastrous results. It is a purely vegetable com-  
pound, prepared on strictly scientific principles, af-  
ter the manner of the celebrated Holland Professor,  
Bohrove. Under its influence every nerve and  
muscle receives new strength and vigor, appetite  
and sleep return, and, finally, perfect health. See  
advertisement in another column.

m6 j&db&dwj1

### Established in the Year 1836.

#### THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON Fire and Life Insurance Company

CAPITAL \$10,000,000.  
\$500,000 Deposited in New York.

Insurance against loss by fire  
on buildings and contents. Life  
insurance effected on the most fa-  
vorable terms. Losses paid by  
the undersigned in cash, this Company not requiring  
sixty days' time.

Insurance taken on residences in any part of this State  
WM. SINTON, Agent,  
Dr. T. S. BELL, Medical Examiner.

### INSURANCE OFFICE.

#### Thos. S. Kennedy & Bro

##### General Insurance Agents,

Office over Mark & Down's Dry Goods Store, south side  
Main street, between Fourth and Fifth streets,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Fire, Marine, Steamboat, Life,  
and Slave Risks taken in different  
responsibility and solvent insur-  
ance Companies severally authorized  
by license from the State Auditor to transact business in  
this State under the new insurance law of Kentucky.  
Losses promptly adjusted at this agency and paid  
punctually. A continuance of our present patronage is re-  
spectedly solicited. A list of Companies represented and  
statements of their condition will be furnished on applica-  
tion.

June 18

### FIRE INSURANCE.

#### PHENIX FIRE INS



## EVENING BULLETIN.

**THE MONEY MARKET.**—Financial matters continue to have a tendency toward greater ease. The head of one of our most prominent banking institutions informed us that they take A No. 1 paper having six months to run, and some even for a longer time.

In exchanges, some few alterations have occurred. The demand is light. Eastern continues at 1 prem. New Orleans is dull, and we quote it at 1/4 to 1 prem. Gold has declined; bankers' buying rate is 1/4 and their selling rate 3/4 prem.

There is a decided tendency for an improvement in uncurrent money. Tennessee was still 3 discount yesterday, but there was a decided inclination to put it down to 2 1/2 or even 2 discount. South Carolina is about the same. State Bank of Indiana continues at par to 1/4 discount and the Free Banks 1/4 discount.

We notice from our Chicago exchanges that the bankers there were selling Eastern exchange at 1 1/2 and buying it at 3/4 to 1 premium, and their selling rates for gold were 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 and their buying rates 1 to 1 1/4 prem. This will have the effect of improving Illinois currency.

The New York Times, of Friday, says of the money market:

The day has been a remarkably quiet one on money and exchange affairs. The demand for the former is readily supplied both at bank and by private lenders at the moderate rates of interest quoted for some weeks past—5 1/2 to 6 1/2 cent, at call; 6 1/2 to 7 cent for short bills, and 7 to 8 cent for bills beyond bank rate.

The Baltimore Patriot, of Friday evening, has the following:

The money market presents no special change. Business paper is increasing somewhat and capital accumulates, seeking sound investment. The banks discount most of the legitimate paper offered. Specie is increasing in the banks generally. The last weekly statement in New York shows the banks of that city to have in their vaults \$31,553,944; Boston \$7,415,800; Philadelphia \$4,992,599; New Orleans \$11,095,597; Pittsburgh \$1,300,105.

The exports of specie are moderate. The last steamer took to England about \$20,000, while a recent report from California reached \$1,400,000 in treasure.

The exports of specie from New York to foreign ports for the month of February reached in all \$7,292,507, whilst those of the preceding month—January of 1858—were \$9,343,044.

The imports of specie into New York during February, 1858, were \$2,849,049.

Speaking of the value of imports for the fiscal year the New York Courier says:

"It may be safely estimated now, we think, the import for the fiscal year will not exceed \$175,000,000, or about fifty millions less than the estimate."

Business generally remains quiet, but the prospects of its opening hopefully in a few weeks are encouraging.

Our banks are well supplied with specie, and discounts steadily.

Such notes as find their way to the street are taken, first-class at 90 and 10 cent discount. But little demand for second-class, and rates are irregular, ranging from 1 1/2 to 2 cent, a month. Money on call 7 1/2 to 8 cent, a month, and easily obtained on satisfactory collateral.

The latest New York quotations for land warrants are as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants.....	150	100
80 acre warrants.....	87	94
120 acre warrants.....	87	94
160 acre warrants.....	87	94

[From this morning's Journal.]

### XXXVTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

Monday's Proceedings—Continued.

WASHINGTON, March 8.

**Senate.**—Mr. Doolittle referred to the extraordinary statement of the Senator from South Carolina, charging the north with breaking plighted faith and plundering the South by means of national bank and tariffs. It was not the North that repudiated the compact of 1787 or the compromise of 1820. As to national banks and tariffs, he showed from the record that the greatest statesman of the South, Mr. Calhoun, supported the very tariff that he (Hammond) complained of; that he voted for a national bank and supported internal improvements. Referring to Mr. Hammond's estimate relative to the resources of the North and South, he said that the bog crop of the United States surpassed the whole cotton crop of the South in value; and to the taunt that Northern laborers were slaves, he stated that his own father was a laborer, and other gentlemen on that floor stood in the same category, and asked if he and they were to be branded as the sons of slaves? He then passed to Kansas, showing the inconsistency of the advocates of the Lecompton constitution. The President bases the legality of that constitution on the Kansas-Nebraska act. Mr. Hammond takes a different ground, contending that the sovereignty of Kansas is vested in the sovereignty of the States, to be exercised by Congress alone. The Senator from Tennessee places it in the people of Kansas, independent of the Territorial Legislature and independent of an enabling act; while the Senator from Georgia asserts it to be in the Territorial Legislature. He (Doolittle) contended that if sovereignty resided in the people, the Topeka constitution is a legal instrument.

He then examined the claims of the Topeka and Lecompton constitutions, contending that the latter was invalid because the Kansas-Nebraska act conferred no power to call a convention, while the former grew out of revolutionary appeals to the people themselves and was perfectly legal. The answer to the question, "Why didn't the free State men of Kansas, if in the majority, vote for delegates to the convention?" he showed by many familiar facts that in numerous cases they could not vote in consequence of several counties being disfranchised; also, that they had been solemnly assured the constitution would be submitted for the approval of the people. This assurance was given by Calhoun himself, as well as by Bates in his messages and through his chosen organs, Walker and Stanton. He denied the correctness of the President's assertion that when the slavery clause was submitted all was done that was necessary. There were also many other questions—that of the banks and the Know-Nothing clause which required the Governor to be a citizen for 20 years, &c. He further denied that the slavery clause was fairly submitted.

He sketched the current events since it was first proposed to repeal the Missouri Compromise, including the Aiken meetings in Missouri which passed resolutions that Missouri would extend her institutions over Kansas at whatever cost of blood, and contending that these meetings as well as Lecompton itself were the direct fruits of that repeal. The programme of these meetings was carried out in full. Missourians with bowie-knives and revolvers invaded Kansas, usurped the Legislature in three short weeks, and enacted the whole code of Missouri. There stands the appalling fact, and no shame is wide enough to cover it. One more act only is wanting: pass this act, and history will declare that in the same year when Russia emancipated her slaves republican America, trampling upon her principles of independence, imposes slavery upon her Territories.

The Senate received the House printing bill. Mr. Foster said he would never assent to another State north of 36 40 entering the Union with slavery. He considered himself bound by the Ordinance of '87, and would never recognize its repeal. Referring to the 7th article of the Lecompton constitution asserting the right of property in slaves, he said the principle it enunciated was a reproach to the age. It would have been outrageous to have incorporated such a principle even in a constitution made for a Southern State. He alluded to the clause in the "bill of rights" declaring no free negro shall live in the territory, and thought it a strange clause to exist in a republican constitution.

Mr. Green reminded him that the same provision exists in the Topeka constitution.

Mr. Foster was not advised that the Topeka constitution had been received by the Senate and didn't believe it contained such a clause. There is no question, he contended, that by the Lecompton constitution free negroes must be killed.

Mr. Green asked if the Senator contended that free negroes entering free States having provisions forbidding them, as Illinois for instance, must be killed?

Mr. Foster replied that the Lecompton constitution says as much. It says no freeman can be exiled and no free negro can live there.

Mr. Green—The Senator's argument is absurd.

Mr. Trumbull explained the laws of Illinois provide for free negroes. It was not in the constitu-

tion, the law disposes of them.

Mr. Green—How?

Mr. Trumbull—Hires him out.

Mr. Green—Kansas will do the same.

Mr. Foster proceeded, reading the clause for changing the constitution, contending that the direct meaning is, that the people may alter anything but the slavery clause. Slavery is to be perpetual. Establish that constitution and it can never be abolished except by consent of every slaveholder in the State.

Mr. Mason asked if the Senator understood that Congress has power to look into State constitutions with the view of determining the relations of persons held in servitude? He asked for information as to the Senator's views.

Mr. Foster explained that if a Territory have within itself principles at war with principles of liberty, Congress had the right to reject it.

Mr. Mason said the reply threw a flood of light upon the principles actuating the Republican party. If he understood the Senator, Congress had power to declare whether governments were republican in form—if it established slavery it is not republican.

Mr. Foster did not think his language susceptible of such an inference. He repeated, where a Territory applied for admission with a constitution at war with the plainest principles of liberty, he could not call it republican in form, and would not admit it.

Mr. Mason—Not republican? Mr. Foster—Not republican because not recognizing the principles of freedom. He was not prepared to go to the extreme extent that a State may be excluded on the ground alone that it recognized slavery. Mr. Foster concluded by saying he would not vote for the bill, considered it an atrocious high handed act of usurpation to imprison the people of Kansas. It was outrageous, infamous. The people of Kansas repudiate it, scorn its very name, its principles, its origin—and so do I.

The Senate then went into Executive session.

**House.**—Mr. Taylor continued the report of a foreign country had a right to condemn an American vessel for a failure to carry lights, in the absence of American law requiring such practice. The act of France was an attack upon our sovereignty and an infringement of the law of nations. He thought that on account of the important principles involved, immediate steps should be taken by our Government relative to the matter—referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The bill passed appropriating \$340,000 to pay the deficiency printing bill of the 33d and 34th Congresses.

The House then took up the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill.

Mr. Boscoboc replied to Mr. Wilson, contending the legitimate construction of the Kansas-Nebraska act did not encourage territorial sovereignty and that Lecompton was the work of the people of Kansas.

Mr. Davis criticised the President's special message and denounced the Lecompton constitution as the creature of fraud and the legitimate fruits of slavery. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 8.

The Senate was in Executive session two hours and a half on the nomination of Cook as postmaster at Chicago. There was an earnest debate, but no question in consequence of the absence of a quorum.

John Cochrane to-day presented in the House a petition for a bankrupt law, numerously signed by the merchants of New York. Also, three petitions for a homestead law, signed by merchants and brokers to the number of three hundred and fifty.

PITTSBURGH, March 8, P. M.

River unchanged. Weather cloudy, indicating snow. Mercury 24.

THE WEATHER.

MONDAY, March 8.

Cincinnati—The weather is cloudier with thermometer at 29.

Harrisburg, Pa.—Cloudy; wind n. w.; thermometer 26.

Philadelphia—Cloudy; wind n. e.; mercury 23 1/2.

Boston—Just commenced snowing; wind n. e.; mercury 27.

New York—Snowing hard; wind s. e.; mercury 22.

Buffalo—Cloudy; wind w.; mercury 21.

Elmyra—Cloudy; wind n. w.; mercury 24.

New Haven—Snowing; wind n. e.; mercury 22.

Washington—Calm and overcast; 5 inches snow; mercury 29.

Toledo—Cloudy; mercury 35.

Columbus—Cloudy; mercury 32.

Dubuque—Clear; mercury 30.

Janesville—Clear; wind n. w.; mercury 30.

Prairie du Chien—Clear; wind n. w.; mercury 30.

Burlington—Clear; wind n. w.; mercury 38.

Chicago—Clear; mercury 32.

Portage City—Mercury 32.

Fond du Lac—Clear; mercury 40.

Milwaukee—Clear; mercury 30.

St. Louis—Pleasant; mercury 41.

Detroit—Cloudy; mercury 34.

Cincinnati—Cloudy; mercury 32.

Pittsburg—Clear; mercury 30.

CATARRH IN NEAT CATTLE, ALLAS HORN AIL.

By Robert Wood, V. S.—The true character of this disease is but little known by persons in general. It is almost universally regarded as a particularly local disease, having for its seat the interior of the horn. Such, however, is not the case, and those who believe it and treat it as such are sadly mistaken.

The system, which is taken by persons indicating its existence, are symptomatic of other and more extensive disease. And the remedies generally employed for its cure are still more absurd and cruel. One in particular, viz: boring the horn with a gimlet, and pouring therein a mixture of vinegar, pepper, and salt, which certainly has a tendency to produce rather than cure the disease. Did these persons possess any knowledge of the structure and function of the parts they treat in this manner, or the diseases with which that of the horn co-exists, they would readily observe the absurdity of their supposed remedies.

The internal or osseous structure of the horn is a continuation or prolongation of the frontal sinuses, the same in structure and function, and therefore liable to the same diseases. In catarrh, for instance, altered temperature of the horn is one of the symptoms which characterizes its existence, and when this disease assumes a chronic form, the secretions of the cells of the horn become vitiated and exhausted, and therefore, upon boring into the horn, the cells may be found empty. If, however, the gimeter should strike the wall of the cells, instead of the cavity, the operator (fortunately for the poor beast) concludes it is not a case of "Horn Ail."

It is not necessary, however, that an animal should have catarrh for these cells in the horn to become hollow or empty. In any other disease existing for a sufficient length of time to produce debility and emaciation, we shall find absorption to have taken place of nearly all soft or cellular tissues of the body, including those of the horn.

We therefore find the "Horn Ail" to be a sympathetic and not an idiopathic form of disease.

The cause of catarrh in neat cattle, the same as in all other animals, is most frequently sudden changes of temperature. The symptoms by which we diagnose it are, accelerated pulse and respiration, loss of spirits and appetite, hanging down of the head, sneezing, or blowing of the nose, increased thirst and variable heat of the base of the horns, tears running from the eyes, discharge from the nose, varying in the different stages of the disease; first of a pale yellow color, afterwards it becomes more mucous or cream-like, and at all stages of the disease is accompanied more or less by a cough. Therefore, in treating this symptom of disease, "Horn Ail," it behooves us to carefully ascertain its true character, that we may thereby adapt our remedies to the cure of cause as well as effect.

It is a too common practice of owners of neat cattle to dose them when sick, regardless of what the disease may be, with heterogeneous compounds, the virtue of which they know but little. And it is not infrequently the case, that the animal becoming worse instead of better under the treatment, a veterinary surgeon is called upon, who, upon examining his patient, finds it difficult between the signs of the disease and those produced by the remedies that have been employed to form a correct diagnosis of the case, and not infrequently that the administration has so impaired the functions of the stomach as to render it unsuspicious to the proper remedies, and, although he exerts his best skill, should he fail of a cure, he rarely gets credit for his good intentions.

I must confess, however, that this is not as frequently the case, now as heretofore, the people generally appreciating more and more the value of our

art—calling our attention to cases in the earlier stages of disease than formerly, thereby saving the life of many a valuable animal, that would otherwise be lost. I think I may safely say, where one animal dies in this city and vicinity, at this time, there were 10, 12, or 15 years ago, I do not boast of skill in saying this; but in illustration of the growing confidence in, and the better opinion of the people of our art, they finding it better policy to call a physician ten times when his council proves they did not need him, than to neglect to call him once when they did need him. Besides, this is one of the means of insurance, as few animals die, when their ill is properly treated and in due season, compared to the number that die, when they are improperly treated or neglected, and their diseases allowed to go on to a sub-acute or chronic stage.—*Veterinary Journal.*

FROM KANSAS.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

QUINDARO, KANSAS, Feb. 26.

The latest intelligence from Ft. Scott is that G. W. Clark, at the head of 130 Missourians, has possession of the town, and they declare that they will destroy every free State settlement in that vicinity. Upon the request of the people there, about a hundred stand of arms and several men have been sent down from here.

Col. Leondhardt has gone down to take command of the free State forces.

As there are now three or four companies of U. S. troops there, it is probable that hostilities may be suspended for the present, but it would not be surprising at any time to hear them break out afresh and involve the whole Territory.

There is an immense amount of caucusing for the constitutional convention going on.

The great steamship Leviathan is expected to arrive in Portland in June next, and will remain there several weeks.

BOYS' YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S BOOTS.

A general assortment for sale at

OWEN & WOOD'S.

GENTS' FINE SEWED AND PEGGED

French Calf Boots in store and for sale low at

OWEN & WOOD'S,

465 Market st.

NEW BOOKS.

HAND-BOOK OF Household Science; a Popular Account of Heat, Light, Air, Aliment, and Cleansing

with illustrative diagrams, by Edward L. Youmans,

author of *Class Book of Chemistry*, &c. 81 25.

The Queens of England and their Times from Matilda,

Queen of William the Conqueror, to Adelaide, Queen of

William the Fourth; with portraits. 2 vols.

Historical and Legal Examination of the Decision of the

Supreme Court of the United States in the Dred Scott Case,

with an appendix, by Thomas H. Benton. 81.

Just received by

CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st.

Tuning and Repairing Musical

Instruments.

We have in our employ two of the best

Piano-Forte and Musical Instrument Tuners

and Repairers in the United States.

Persons wishing such work done in a reliable

manner should leave their orders

to D. P. FAULDS & CO.,

414 1/2 St. Main street, between Second and Third.

MOLASSES—517 bbls and 309 half bbls Plantation

landing from David White and for sale by

RAWSON, COOD, & TODD.

RIO COFFEE—150 bags strictly prime landing from

steamer David White and for sale by

RAWSON, COOD, & TODD.

SUGAR—14 hhds fair Sugar received per David White

and for sale by

AND'W BUCHANAN & CO.

MESSINA FRUIT—

100 boxes Oranges;

50 do Lemons (to arrive); for sale by

V. D. GAETANO & CO.

STAR CANDLES—100 boxes and 50 half boxes Star Can-

dles for sale by

V. D. GAETANO & CO.

VINEGAR—12 bbls pure Cider Vinegar in store and for

sale by

HIBBITT & SON.

SUNDRIES—

75 baskets superior Champagne;

2 puncheons Scotch Whisky;

100 boxes choice Claret;

150 do Sparkling and Still Catawba; for sale by

J. H. SCHROEDER, 28 Wall st.

BITTERS—

100 boxes original Spice Bitters;

100 do do do for sale by

J. H. SCHROEDER, 28 Wall st.

NEW GOODS BY EXPRESS THIS DAY—

Goods super Wool Shavies;

Do do do do do;

Do do do do do;

Do do do do do;

Do do do do do;

Do do do do do;

Do do do do do;

Do do do do do;

Do do do do do;

Do do do do do;

Do do do do do;

Do do do do do;

Do do do do do;

Do do do do do;

Do do do do do;

Do do do do do;

Do do do do do;

Do do do do do;

Do do do do do;

Do do do do do;

Do do do do do;

Do do do do do;

Do do do do do;

Do do do do do;

Do do do do do;

Le Bon Ton for January.

TAYLOR'S MONTHLY REPORT OF PARIS, LON-

don, and New York Fashions for January just received

by the agents,

CRUMP & WELSH,

84 Fourth street, near Market.

Cloaks, Mantles, and Shawls.

WE have now in store a good assortment of CLOAKS,

MAN-TLES, and SHAWLS, which we will sell at

barter, or for cash, at the lowest prices.

C. DUVALL & CO.,

537 Main st., opposite Bank of Ky.

Carpets, Floor Oil-Cloths, Rugs, Mats,

Table and Piano Covers, &c.

A GENERAL assortment in the above goods now in

store, and, having determined to reduce our stock as

low as possible, we will offer unusual inducements to pur-

chasers. We solicit a call from the public generally.

C. DUVALL & CO.,

537 Main st., opposite Bank of Ky.

PULPIT SPECTACLES.

A large assortment just received. A

pair of each will be pleased to present

to any preacher requiring their use.

JOHN KITTS & CO., Main st.

WE have studied this branch of our business closely for

a number of years and know of no better ad to the sight

than the above.

J. K. & CO.,

No Extra Charges of \$50 for "Profes-

sional Selections."

HAVING MADE THIS DEPARTMENT OF MY

business a specialty for several years past, I have con-

stantly on hand every variety of Pebbles and fine glasses

in use, with extremes of 1 inch to 72 inches focus, for the

presbyopic or the myopic eye. I have the genuine Peri-

scopic or concavo-convex Pebbles, also the double concave

and convex.

All purchasers are requested to return if not suited